The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2800. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CALIFORNIA.

A DRY WINTER—Legislative Proceedings—Markets—Crops—Weather—Ocean Steamers—Etc.

The "Golden Hesperides—Etna of Mountains" and other Orchard Curiosities—Etc.

Reports to Chronicle, (Locke Mss Company's agent,) mention the Columbia, (Locke Mss Company's agent,) mention the Columbia, (Locke Mss Company's agent,) mention the Columbia

NEW BOOKS.

ELEMENTS OF THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES. By FRENCH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH. 8vo. pp. 432. D. Appleton & Co.

Prof. Fasnacht, Professor of German in Union College, Schenectady, knows a thing or two about teaching languages. It is the first attempt in a single volume to furnish a practical grammar of the three principal Romanic languages. It is the first attempt of the kind we have seen, and the very short examples given in the exercises are well selected. By exercising the memory in short sentences, the author has taken the best method to teach a language as it is spoken. Whether the book is favorable to the rapid progress of the student, we have not the means of knowing, but its clearness and conciseness are worthy of praise.

THE CHRISTY AND FRENCH CHAMPIONS. By C. L. Benson. 18mo. New-York: Peet & Atwater.

"Protologically considered," says the author of this volume, "Algeria is one of the most ancient of known countries." And he proceeds to show that it was settled by the Canaanites and Phœnicians, and that the Kabyles, who are the direct descendants of the Canaanites, are the only people who have been able to preserve their language, their manners, their customs, their religion, and their nationality. Algeria was conquered by the Romans, and was a province of the Roman Empire. Then it was overrun by the Vandals, and then by the Arabs, who have held it ever since. The Kabyles, who are the direct descendants of the Canaanites, have preserved

Old New-York Gazette, Lundenberg, Tetrarch 21, 1839.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Entertainment this Evening.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Nobs in California—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Toodles.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Sheppard—Little Katy—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Mysteries of Paris—Secrets of State.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Egyptian Mummies, &c., &c.

CHRIST CHURCH—Grand Organ Performance.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

LYCEUM HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Rev. Varnum Hoes's Sermons—The Christmas Carol.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Fifteenth Annual Exhibition.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	P.M.
North and West Way Mail	8½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived last evening from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails of Jan. 20, and specie to the amount of $1,504,000. The news by this arrival has been in part anticipated by the Overland Mail, so that the intelligence is really but three days' later. Nothing important had occurred. Governor Weller's Message had been delivered to the Legislature, but it was silent on national affairs.

The satisfactory intelligence reaches us from Nicaragua that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, as originally arranged by the American and Nicaraguan negotiators, has been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government. The ratification dates at Managua, on the 17th of January. The information we have, furnishes no intimation of the influences exerted to bring about this gratifying result.

Our advices from Bogota are to Jan. 12. The Congress of New-Granada was to meet on the 1st inst. The financial affairs of the Republic were in the meanwhile in an extremely bad way, the poverty of the people almost destroying the foreign imports as a source of revenue. The business of the several Granadian ports is represented as unprecedentedly stagnant. The project of erecting Panama and the adjacent province of Canca into an independent State is said to be revived under the auspices of the noted Gen. Mosquera.

Dates from Paita to Jan. 16 inform us that the dispute between Ecuador and Peru remains as at previous advices, the blockade of Guayaquil being only enforced against vessels bearing the Ecuadorian flag. A trifling collision, without result, had occurred between the marines of a Peruvian man-of-war and a party of Equatorians on the frontier.

The insurrection of the populace at Callao has it seems, been but imperfectly suppressed. Other acts of violence have followed those narrated at the last arrival, insomuch, that the Peruvian Government, after trying the efficacy of a denunciatory proclamation, had been obliged to give up the fight, and suspend the landing of the objectionable priestry. Symptoms of discontent manifest themselves in various parts of Peru. The Congress of Lima is engaged in discussing amendments to the Constitution, few of which are regarded as of great popular advantage.

The new American Minister to Bolivia, the Hon. John Cotton Smith, had arrived at La Paz, and assumed the duties of the legation.

The counter-revolutionary policy of the Chilian Government is still persisted in. The liberal Presses remain silenced, while the editors and the leaders of the recent opposition movement have been fined, exiled, and otherwise severely punished. Martial law is still enforced in the three principal Departments.

From the Argentine State of San Juan, the intelligence comes that the federal Commissioners had proceeded with unexpected clemency in the investigation of the late *émeute*, of which Gen. Benavidez was the victim. The prisoners, with the exception of Gov. Gomez, and his Minister, had been liberated. The two latter were held to meet other and very serious charges.

Dates from Paraguay to Dec. 8 confirm the statement, that while the Dictator probably contemplates submission to the American demands, he persists in active preparations for resistance.

We have received the *Diario de Avisos* of Caracas to Jan. 7. The Republic was quiet. General Paez was at Valencia, and in all the towns through which he passed he was well received. The Convention was engaged in discussing the law of elections. Beyond these facts the papers contain no news.

By an arrival at Charleston, we have positive intelligence of the defeat of Soulouque and his flight from Hayti. He arrived at Kingston, Jam., previous to the 26th ult., on board a British man-of-war, and claiming British protection. No particulars are given in the dispatch announcing this intelligence. Judging from the fact of his being on a British vessel, instead of the one which he had prepared specially for this emergency, his flight must have been precipitate.

Neither the *America*, due at Halifax, nor the *Indian*, due at Portland, with late European news, had been heard from at 2 o'clock this morning. The former is in her fourteenth, and the latter in her seventeenth day.

Congress yesterday was occupied principally in debating the Cuban and the Oregon questions. In the Senate, previous to the Cuban question coming up, a bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee to abolish the franking privilege. The case of the Indiana Senators was laid on the table, by 30 against 21. The private calendar was then postponed until to-day, and Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, proceeded to make a speech in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. In the House, before the commencement of business, Mr. Sherman, of New-York, took occasion to deny the truth of a rumor, given in the Washington correspondence of the Times, that paint purchased for the Brooklyn Navy Yard was used in painting his farm-house. Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Navy-Yard Investigation Committee stated that Mr. Sherman was not involved in any abuses whatever by the evidence adduced. The Senate bill for the admission of Oregon, was then discussed until the adjournment. The vote on its passage will be taken to-day.

Various matters of interest were considered by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, a bill authorizing the extension of the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania line, was reported favorably. Another railroad bill was introduced, which authorizes a track in Thirty-fourth-street, First-avenue, Tenth-street, Stuyvesant-street, Third-avenue, Bowery and Canal-street. In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the Central Park act, by putting the Park and the entire property under the control of eleven Commissioners as an incorporated Company, with power to hold real estate. A bill for the removal of Quarantine was reported by Mr. Christie. It provides that the present fever hospital shall be vacated by the 15th of June of the present year, the entire buildings to be disposed of by the 15th of June, 1860. It authorizes the purchase of Sandy Hook, and appropriates $250,000 for new buildings. Mr. Tuthill gave notice that he should move various amendments at the proper time. The bill authorizing the New-York Supervisors to sell the site adjoining the City Hall to the United States for a Post-Office, and increasing the City Hall fund to a million dollars, was reported favorably.

The Board of Aldermen, this evening, adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report the condition of the fire apparatus and engine houses in the City. The Conference Committee appointed to consider the Tax Levy, reported a number of amendments; the report was laid over.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Counsel to the Corporation was directed, by resolution, to defend tenants occupying stands at Washington Market by authority of the City against suits which may be brought against them. The Committee on Contested Seats was requested to report at the next meeting of the Board as to Mr. McAdam's claim to the seat now occupied by Mr. Frear. Subsequently the Democratic side of the house having been filled up, the resolution was rescinded after a long debate. The Joint Committee on Accounts was directed to take possession of the books and papers of last year's Committee, and to complete their unfinished business. On motion of Mr. Otterson, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in March, the Tax Levy not having been acted on.

Horace H. Day has recently commenced a large number of suits, chiefly against importers and merchants, to restrain them by injunction from selling a species of India-rubber goods generally known in the market as woven elastic goods. He founded his claim on certain licenses or agreements made with him by Charles Goodyear, some of them executed in 1846, and one on the 24th day of May, 1858. In another column we have given a report of a decision made yesterday by Judge Ingersoll, of the U. S. Circuit Court in some of the suits above referred to. That decision settles that Day has no right to interfere with the manufacturers, importers and sellers of woven elastic India-rubber goods, his sole right as licensee of Goodyear being to use Goodyear's improvements in what are called "Shirred, or Corrugated India-rubber Goods," made according to the specifications of a patent issued to Goodyear on the 9th March, 1844. This decision is of much importance to a large branch of the India-rubber trade.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is hereafter to be opened to the public for concerts and scientific lectures, by vote of the Trustees, the proceeds arising from the letting to be devoted to the fund for erecting their new Church edifice. The new house will be proceeded with as soon as the pending negotiations for an eligible site have been concluded. The first week's receipts for the house will amount to $500.

Cotton was dull and heavy yesterday. Holders of Flour, Wheat and Corn claimed prices above the views of most buyers. Hence business was spiritless. Provisions were pretty brisk and buoyant. Sugars, Whisky, Rice, Tobacco, Tin, Hides, and Sole Leather, were in good demand. The freight engagements were moderate.

City Reform and City Charters.

Hardly a session of the Legislature passes, now-a-days, that an attempt is not made by somebody to patch up a new charter for the City. The last move in this direction was made in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Ely, in the shape of a bill providing for the appointment of Charles O'Conor, Hamilton Fish and Henry R. Selden Commissioners for the purpose either of drawing up a new charter or tinkering that of last year. There are, of course, always a hundred plausible reasons to be urged in support of all these experiments, the filth of the streets, the unhealthiness of the City, the dilapidation of the public buildings, the maladministration of the public works, the plunder of the public funds, the frauds, collusions and corruption of the officials, the insecurity of life and property, the inefficiency of the police, the burdens of the tax-payers, the follies of councilmen, and what not besides.

And yet these evils and abuses were all as glaring and flagrant ten years ago, as they are now, and we have had within that period three amended charters, without setting matters to rights. The fact is, that no sooner is a bill introduced into the legislature for the purpose of doctoring our municipal maladies, than all those whose "perkisits" are likely to be interfered with, hasten to Albany to see that their Department is not meddled with, and by the time they have finished their lobbying everything remains unchanged in all but the name. When the present charter was before the Legislature, the very official whose operations it was most needed to restrain, the late Joseph S. Taylor, actually took up his abode at Albany, and he and Devlin, and the rest of that pack of harpies from whom the City has suffered so much within the last five years, soon became more interested in the passage of the bill than anybody else in the City. The result was, that greater facilities than ever were created under it for fraud in the Street Commissioner's office; and if Fernando Wood had only been elected in 1857, Devlin would have enjoyed himself even more under the amended charter than he ever did under the old one. In like manner, when the abolition of that notorious nuisance and scandal, the office of City Judge is talked of, Judge Russell at once proceeds or sends to Albany, and there remains to see that he does not suffer by the change. When it is proposed to touch the County Clerk's and Sheriff's and Register's fees, and hand them over to the public, to whom they rightfully belong, the whole machinery of party is set to work to hold the present incumbents harmless. There is no abuse by which somebody does not profit; and in the existing state of party morals, there is no scheme of reform which cannot be so doctored as to keep that somebody in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten gains.

We believe, and experience justifies us in believing, that one bad effect of this incessant legislating on City matters is to lead the citizens to attach entirely too much importance to what the Legislature can do in the matter of municipal reform, and entirely too little to what they can do themselves. We might, undoubtedly, have a much better charter than we have now—a charter, for instance, which would fasten upon somebody the responsibility of all the misdeeds and short-comings of the army of officials who now prey upon us, which would give us some better guarantee for the purity of the Corporation Counsel, the zeal of the District-Attorney, the honesty of the Street Commissioner, and the competency of the Comptroller, than the personal honor of these functionaries, respectively; but we protest against the notion that any charter, no matter who drafts it, or revises it, or debates it, can compensate for the want of public spirit among the citizens at large. If the tax-payers do not choose to go to the polls, and do not interest themselves, not on election-day alone, but on every day in the year, in what goes on in the City Hall, no amount of legislation can save us. With good men in office, the worst charter we have ever had would work well; with bad men, the best charter is worthless. It is not charters, and laws, and constitutions which make life and liberty secure, or make either a city or a people great or happy. It is the good sense and patriotism of the people themselves. A hundred nations have been deceived by the spectacle of the peace and prosperity enjoyed under our system of government, and under that of Great Britain, into the belief that they have but to pursue similar ones on paper in order to share in our blessings; but they have most of them discovered their mistake. The guarantees, charters, rights and restrictions which make us the dread and envy of the world, have turned the South-American Republics into dens of brigands; and the very same constitution on paper, which has raised Great Britain to the first rank amongst the nations of the earth, and secured to fifteen generations of English freemen uninterrupted liberty and security, purchased in France three revolutions in a quarter of a century.

The latest "cry" of the Reform party in the City is for the concentration of control and of responsibility in the hands of the Mayor or of some one person. But what would this avail us if next year we allowed "Butt Allen" and Billy Mulligan to elect their candidate to the Mayoralty? It would be well, no doubt, to have some one person to call to account when frauds and defalcations are discovered, but what if that person be a scoundrel, appeals to the Sixth Ward and slaps his fingers in our faces. To post sentinels is the imperative duty of a General, but if the sentinels are allowed to get drunk and go to sleep, the precaution is not only idle but mischievous.

We hope, therefore, Charles O'Conor, and Hamilton Fish and Henry R. Selden will be permitted to attend to their own business until there is some better indication than at present of the willingness of the public to make the best use of the charter we have already got. The concentrated legal wisdom of the United States could not devise "a bill" that would compensate for the lukewarmness, indifference or dishonesty of the City voters.

The Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

Thanks to the *entente cordiale* established by Sir William Gore Ousseley and his accomplished lady between Mr. Buchanan's Government and themselves, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty has at last been ratified by the Government of Nicaragua. If the main object of Felix Belly in playing Peter the Hermit among the Latin race in Central America had been the final defeat of all American pretensions in that quarter, this news might be expected to be as vexatious to the great *concessionaire* of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, as it will doubtless be to his colleague in New-York, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. But M. Felix Belly used his appeals to the passions of the Spanish-American race simply to procure the concessions necessary to make his project presentable in Paris. He has achieved all that he cared for, and he may now leave Mr. Vanderbilt alone to contend with the renewed vigor which this confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty and the contracts protected by it, must infuse into the movement for reopening the Nicaraguan Transit. So far as the United States are concerned this confirmation removes some of the greatest obstacles to our toleration of that convention of Rivas, under which M. Belly's privileges are secured to him; and, as he has himself expressly stated in a note to his own recent publication of that convention, that the stipulation for protecting the Canal by "two stationary French ships-of-war" has become "aimless and superfluous since the tripartite agreement of England, France and America to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus," we can interpose no further objection to his prosecution of his slightly magnificent project. The motive, too, which has induced Mr. Buchanan to retain General Lamar in the post which he so wretchedly disgraces, is by this news made apparent. Had he sent any other and more efficient representative to Nicaragua, the President would have been forced to communicate to him that quiet understanding with Sir William and Lady Ousseley, which is at the bottom of his recent pacific policy in Central America. This it would have been painful for him to do; for although really the most bellicose of men, Mr. Buchanan is anxious to seem in the eyes of his special supporters, a fierce, fire-breathing king of terrors, who cannot on any terms be induced to treat otherwise than sword in hand, with "perfidious Albion" or the degenerate destined victims of our extending area.

He has sagaciously left to his British friends the task of persuading Nicaragua into putting a little confidence in his policy. They have made it all right with the suspicious Spanish Americans; our treaty has been ratified, and the joint protectorate of England, France and America is so thoroughly established over the Isthmus that the sooner Mr. William Walker, just converted to Romanism, goes a step further and retires to a monastery, the better it will be for the lasting peace of his righteous soul.

The President's Organ.

As a general thing, the Washington *Union* is stupid: but now and then it hits, with considerable sagacity, upon the truth. Such an instance occurred on Thursday, when it remarked that "*pretty much everything*" connected with the Administration at Washington, "in the opinion of The New-York Times, *is wrong*." This, as a general statement, is perfectly correct. That is our opinion precisely, and the *Union* is equally accurate when it descends to particulars, and says that in the opinion of the Times, "the President is a blunderer, the Mormons are wicked conspirators, Jury trial among the Mormons is a sad failure, the army is inefficient, the war was wrong, the peace was wrong, Governor Cumming was a dupe," &c., &c. We congratulate the President's organ on its sagacity. It has had some reason, certainly, to suspect that we did not wholly approve of all its Master's acts:—but it must have required a keen discernment to point out, with such admirable terseness, our exact opinion upon every point specified in this catalogue.

We hoped the *Union* would take some little pains to prove that we were wrong in these opinions. But it does not. It merely accuses us of being blind to everybody's faults but the President's. Here the *Union* falls into its old habit and says what is not true. Let it ask Gov. Seward, Gov. King, the ultra-Republicans North, the Disunionists South, ultra-partisans and scheming or corrupt disorganizers anywhere, whether the Times has been either blind to their faults or silent concerning their conduct. "When murders and robberies are committed by thousands in our great cities," says the *Union*, "and management does what good lawyers might not be able to do as well, ignore indictments or acquit an acknowledged criminal, *very little of the Times' watchfulness is excited.*" Judge Russell is in Washington:—let the *Union* ask *him* whether this is true. Let him say whether the Times has concealed, lessened or slurred any of the hideous perversions of justice in our own City to which the *Union* refers. Let our Common Council, our Police Justices, our Police Commissioners,—our officials of all sorts and grades, and of all political parties, say whether we have neglected *their* short-comings for the sake of attending to others at Washington.

The *Union* substantially admits the justice of our strictures,—and appeals to us for counsel and aid in the difficult emergency:—

"The Times, in following its correspondent to conclusions, becomes a mere partisan. *What would that paper do?* Would it restore the old order, recall Governor Cumming, reinstate Bernard Young, or renew the war? Would it substitute martial law and military government for its unceremonious jury system? Would it cut the throats of the Mormon people or have them to cut our throats? Is it desirable, indeed, that by the policy of the Government we should

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] been done [illegible] *what ought to be done.* Capacity to see the faults of others is not always accompanied by very clear perception of what is necessary to remedy them, and to *substitute just measures in their place.*"

We must remind the *Union* that it is not our business to carry on the Government. If Mr. Buchanan should decide to abdicate and hand over to us the duties and responsibilities to which he has proved so wretchedly inadequate, we would endeavor to put matters in a better shape. We should have the consolation of knowing that, with our limited abilities, we could not possibly make a more complete and hopeless muddle of everything than he has done. But so long as he persists in his miserable attempt to conduct the affairs of State, his organ must excuse us from sharing his responsibilities by "pointing out what ought to be done." Our functions are of a different character altogether. The duty of the public Press is to watch public men,—to hold over their walks and ways the salutary terror of a wholesome, vigilant and independent public sentiment,—and not to usurp their functions or prescribe the particular things they ought to do. It is Mr. Buchanan's business to administer the laws for the public good;—it is ours to watch and to criticise his action,—to applaud it when he deserves applause, and to visit him with public censure when his acts savor more of partisanship and intrigue than of statesmanship and patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country. We are happy to infer from the *Union's* comments that *our* duty has not been sluggishly or ineffectively performed.

Appreciation of Merit.—It is refreshing, in these days when partisanship rules everything, to find personal merit rewarded by politicians. It is stated that the nomination of Mr. N. S. Benton, as Canal Auditor, was *unanimously* confirmed by the Senate. The difficulty of agreeing upon anybody else probably had something to do with this unanimity of sentiment in Mr. Benton's favor; but that circumstance need not detract from the merit of the vote. The State has never had a more faithful, efficient and upright official than Mr. Benton, and his services are greatly needed in the very important post he has filled with so much ability for the last four years.

A Questionable Resort.—We should like to know the precise reason which induced the Young Men's Benevolent Association to invite the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Boston, to lecture in this City. The only notoriety he has ever enjoyed grew out of his connection with the most disgusting criminal trial with which the Courts of the country have lately been afflicted:—but we can hardly suspect any benevolent association of young men of desiring to speculate upon the popular attractiveness of such a reputation. Mr. K. may be entirely innocent of the offences laid to his charge;—but his audience will not be composed exclusively of those who believe him to be so.

Another Fiction.—Our imaginative and poetic neighbor the *Herald* makes a very desperate attempt to flounder out of the ridiculous hoax to which it fell a victim, about the intended visit of the 47th regiment of the British army to New-York. But, as if to make up for its disappointment in this instance, it still harps upon another canard which it has apparently invented, and for which, therefore, it feels a more tender interest. It continues to call for the publication of a correspondence between Messrs. Sickles and Buffenworth, which has no existence whatever except in the fertile brain of the author of the "Angel's Smile." We have the best possible authority for saying that the whole story of a difficulty between these gentlemen is a pure invention, without the slightest shadow of foundation in fact. For what special purpose it was invented, or what specific object it was designed to serve, the future may possibly disclose.

Academy of Music.

We have not had Donizetti's sparkling little comic opera of "Don Pasquale" played in this City since the halcyon days of Mme. Sontag. It happens, curiously enough, that under the same management the work is revived, and once more with success. When we speak of success, we mean, of course, that calm and measured sort of artistic success which attends the serious work of Italian comic opera. Our public demands the sensation operas, not the merely pleasing ones. Rossini's "Barbiere"—the most perfect work of its kind in the world—is usually played for the gratification of scanty, although appreciative, audiences, and under ordinary circumstances "Don Pasquale" would share the same fate. But it happens this time that the *Norina* of Donizetti's opera is the Piccolomini of Mr. Ullmann's expiring contract. Hence the demand for tickets is in the highest degree "encouraging to art." A fuller house than that witnessed last night no one cares about seeing, unless he be a manager.

The natural coquetry of Piccolomini is curiously becoming in this Opera. All the little ways that have made the lady popular are aggregated in the *rôle* of *Norina*. She fires off a perfect battery of witcheries, and with a skill which is appalling when contemplated from an exposed bachelor point of view. The music too suits her voice, and lies within the ready execution of her vocal powers. Without invoking the shade of Sontag, we have no hesitation in saying that Mlle. Piccolomini is as good a *Norina* as the age can afford. She was the redemption of the Opera last night, for with this solitary exception, the cast was poor in the extreme. The *rôle* of the old Don is an important one, and usually intrusted to important hands. Signor Maccaferri did not impress us favorably. Beyond a very limited range of buffoonery, he has little or nothing to fall back upon. Signor Fiorelli, as the Doctor, was scarcely better. Signor Lorini, with more animation, would have been good, but with a black coat and a perfectly stolid countenance, he was scarcely a relief or a consolation. He was, however, infinitely superior to the other gentlemen of the distribution, and merited the applause elicited by his solo.

"Don Pasquale" will be repeated to-day for the last time, and Mlle. Piccolomini will make her last appearance before a New-York public. There is no fear about the occasion being duly remembered.

Philharmonic Society.—The third Concert of the season takes place at Niblo's Garden to-night.

Taking Bail and Complaints by Police Magistrates and their Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The slovenly manner in taking bail at some of our Police Courts, whereby straw bail and escape of the criminal is too often the result, and the dogged refusal of a few of the magistrates' clerks to draw the affidavit of the complainant, in accordance with his statement, in my judgment, calls for some notice from the public Press. Mr. Hall, one of our late District Attorneys, once sent to the magistrates of the City full and excellent directions for the justification of bail in criminal cases, but that excellent advice, I am sorry to say, is too often neglected. On a recent occasion I was called to attend at one of our Police Courts, when a man offered himself as bail, who I well knew was not worth one cent, and who at that time had several executions against him returned unsatisfied, and had been recently rejected by the Recorder as bondsman in another case, of which facts I then informed the sitting Magistrate, and politely requested that the Clerk would set forth in the affidavit of justification, the particulars of the bail's qualification, according to law, but the only answer I got for my pains was "that they knew their duty." With regard to the manner and form of taking the complainant's affidavit, it too often happens that the clerks refuse to take down one half of the complainant's statements, and that upon the trial the prisoner's counsel frequently avails himself of a pretended discrepancy between the complainant's affidavit, made before the committing magistrate, and his testimony on the trial. But as these are only two of the many evils at our Police Courts, arising from the election of the small Judicial functionaries under our Constitution, I suppose we must grin and bear it. D. W. C.

Mr. Matthews, the portrait painter, is engaged at his studio, in Appleton's Buildings, upon a life-size half-length portrait of Daniel Webster, ordered by the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco. It is painted from a daguerreotype taken a short time previous to Mr. Webster's death.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Developments Before the Investigating Committees.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE OREGON BILL.

Continuation of the Debate on the Cuban Question.

Naval Expenses—Government Claim Against the Estate of Colonel Benton—Claims of Florida Under the Spanish Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

William D. Kennedy appeared voluntarily before the Sherman Investigating Committee to-day. His evidence was very important in its exposition of the system by which the Government is defrauded in its purchases. He also presented valuable suggestions as to the mode of effecting thorough reform. It appears that, instead of profiting by the lessons of the present system, Kennedy has been instrumental in effecting its partial reform already.

George Sanford surprised the Committee to day by showing that more than two-thirds of the open purchases made for the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and in connection with which corruption has been charged, were made by other parties than himself. While his purchases amount to say $20,000, the others amount to $60,000. This statement relieves the Navy Agent of a heavy load of suspicion.

Sharkey's vulgar assault in day upon your correspondent will be best appreciated by the public when all the evidence shall have been published.

The sort of means availed of to conceal damaging facts before the Printing Investigating Committee may be judged of from a single instance, which transpired to-day. The books of a certain New-York paper-warehouse were wanted. One member of the firm, now dissolved, swore that they had been burned. The other partner swears that they are *not* destroyed, but are in the hands of the first witness.

Secretary Floyd will to-morrow reply to Mr. Faulkner's call, and communicate to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures for barracks and officers' quarters,—filling twelve large books.

The Treasury Department has notified the executor of the late Col. Benton of a judgment against the deceased, rendered in 1820, in favor of the United States, for $7,000. The Government claims priority in payment. The executor will appeal to Congress for relief on the ground of the insolvency of the estate, the assets being hardly sufficient to pay the bills owing for necessaries furnished to decedent's family.

The Florida claims under the Treaty with Spain are now pending before the House Committee on Claims, involving more than a million dollars. The decision of the Committee will be made to-morrow.

The new Navy Register will be distributed to-morrow.

There is but little doubt of the passage of the Oregon bill to-morrow, by ten majority, in consequence of the objection of Mr. Thayer and several other professed Republicans, who persist in the delusion that an army can best sustain its cause by promoting disorganization, and leaving every man who chooses to fight on his own hook, guerrilla fashion. The constituencies will probably pass their judgment in due season upon these strange freaks.

Except for this defection, the Oregon bill could not pass Congress with its Constitution proscribing free men of color more thoroughly than is tolerated even by some of the Slave States. At least Oregon could never be admitted with her limited population while the English provision stands upon the statute book, prohibiting Kansas from applying for admission until she shall have a full representative population.

General Albert S. Johnston, now in command of the Army at Utah, having applied for leave of absence to enable him to visit his family, the "leave" asked has been forwarded, with orders assigning Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, to command, under his brevet rank of Colonel.

By the way, public attention ought to be called to the fact that a certain New-York Republican Member is almost never found in his seat during the present session, even when important votes are taken. This should be corrected. His colleagues have a right to claim his constant aid,—and his constituents are entitled to the services which he solemnly vowed himself by his oath of office to render.

[illegible]

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

Several days ago your thirty Republicans in the House were expected to vote for the bill for the admission of Oregon, but now the calculation is that not more than half that number will, if so many.

Judge Douglas has been invited by some of the leading Democrats of New-Hampshire and Connecticut to visit those States and make political speeches.

Senator Pugh has introduced a bill having in view the substitution of iron for other solid materials in the building of ships and public edifices.

The Hon. John Cochrane lectures to-night before the Washington Art Association.

Several material errors occurred in the transmission of the account of the Democratic caucus on Wednesday night. The only resolutions adopted were those of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, by a large majority.

Mr. Crawford's resolution declaring it inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the tariff of 1857 was defeated by 37 against 31.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the purpose of reference, for the payment of the State of Massachusetts, of the balance due of her money expended for the United States, during the War of 1812.

Mr. Seward called up the case of the Indiana Senators. He described the question as involving a principle of transcendant importance. The State of Indiana is now unrepresented in the Senate of the United States. He denied that the decision of the Senate is absolute and irreversible. He could not conceive how Senators can maintain that the decision is an irrevocable judgment, and he took issue with those who so maintain. The Senate's action is legislative, and not judicial, and hence is not final, but subject to reconsideration. He proceeded then to demonstrate that the Senate was bound to give the Indiana case reconsideration, and that State had a just right to be heard by the men she had chosen to represent her. She had intrusted her case neither to him, (Mr. Seward,) nor to the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) but only to her own Senators.

Mr. Bigler said he had wished to make a reply, but his friends had advised him to leave the case of himself and colleague in their hands, and he would seek another occasion to reply.

A good deal of incidental discussion arose as to whether a vote to lay the matter on the table should be equivalent to a final decision of the case.

At length a vote was taken on the mere motion that it do lie on the table, which was carried by 30 against 21, the latter being the full Republican vote.

The private calendar was postponed till to-morrow, and Mr. Benjamin spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Crittenden obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Sherman, of New-York, rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from the Washington correspondence of The New-York Times, in which it is stated that the paint purchased for the Brooklyn Navy-yard was used in painting his farm-house, according to evidence before the Committee to investigate alleged frauds in the Navy and Navy-yards. He characterized the article as a slander, and called on the Chairman to state officially whether such evidence had been adduced.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, distinctly stated that no testimony had been submitted involving Mr. Sherman in any abuses whatever. The Committee had carefully avoided giving any information to newspaper correspondents. If it was the pleasure of the House, in the early part of next week, the testimony would be submitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the alien suffrage and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes, is a business which concerns Oregon alone, which, under all the circumstances, ought to be admitted without regard to population.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, opposed the admission of Oregon because of the insufficiency of its population.

[illegible] and the other [illegible] clause in the [illegible]

The Clerk of Massachusetts, asked [illegible] the admission of Kansas with a [illegible] constitution, was also ready to vote for the admission of Oregon with such a Constitution, as they [illegible]

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said his objection to the admission of Oregon lie in the Oregon Constitution. He could not agree with his colleague) that it is republican. It was patently [illegible] of the Federal Constitution under that guarantees to citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. If Oregon has a right to drive from her borders two colored people, all the other States have a right to drive them into the broad ocean. Nay, it is proposed to exclude them from Oregon to prevent them from voting in the senate, [illegible] property, and eating the bread of life.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, rejoiced that the debate had taken a sectional or party turn. He opposed the admission of Oregon on the ground of insufficient population and alien suffrage.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, [illegible] on the ground, first, that the admission of Oregon would be a palpable infraction of the rule established by Congress in the case of Kansas, and secondly, that the admission would be subject to the [illegible] other States in respect to [illegible] Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was in favor of the bill. He opposed the admission of Oregon into the confederacy of States because our history and responsibility. Last year the Republican members voted against the Lecompton constitution, with such a fraud [illegible] and never heard that they attempted to [illegible] the other ten out of the party. If the people of Oregon had done wrong, he could refer to the New-England Pilgrims, who were also hostile on account of religion; but the Pilgrims of the Pacific may yet become right. With regard to the argument of the insufficiency of population of Oregon, did not the Republicans vote for the Topeka Constitution, with less than half as much population in Kansas as in Oregon? In further advocacy of the admission of Oregon he said the people thereof are above the average of the old States in all manly and virtuous qualities.

Mr. Case of Indiana, said although there were objectionable features in the Oregon Constitution he had made up his mind to vote for the bill as the best thing that can be done under present circumstances. He said that when a resident of Ohio, the first vote he gave was for Mr. Giddings for Congress, when it was unpopular to be called an Anti-Slavery man. This was the best Constitution Oregon could get so long as it is under the influence of the rotten Administration which is a curse and disgrace to the country.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, said his opposition to the bill rested on the great principles which apply to all territories, irrespective of latitude and the political sentiment of the people. The Constitution contained a proposition to transfer the sovereignty of the people of the United States into the hands of aliens, as of citizens only can be punished for treason. Another objection was the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes, thereby prescribing eighteen hundred thousand citizens on account of complexion, and violating all public law of the civilized world, by denying them judicial redress.

Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Davis, who proposes the repeal of that restrictive clause in the compromise bill relative to Kansas. Mr. Edgerton's substitute provides that hereafter, no territory shall be admitted as a State unless it is previously ascertained by a census that there is sufficient population for a Representative in Congress. This fact ascertained, steps may be taken for the formation of a Constitution, and the State admitted with or without Slavery, as the Constitution may prescribe. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this are to be repealed.

Mr. Sapinson, of Louisiana, advocated the admission of Oregon. He was not surprised to hear Massachusetts and other Northern men claim the right of Congress to regulate suffrage in the States, but in reply to Mr. Hill said it was dangerous doctrine for the South.

At four o'clock, there being an understanding that none but the Oregon question would be discussed to-day, all except about a dozen members took their departure, and the galleries were nearly deserted.

Mr. Hoard, of New-York, made a speech against, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, for the bill.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, had formerly opposed the admission exclusively on the ground of the insufficiency of population, and this objection now remains.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Gilman, of Maine, would be compelled to vote against it, principally on the ground of the free negro clause in the Constitution. Adjourned.

Important from Jamaica.

ARRIVAL THERE OF SOULOUQUE, EX-EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

Charleston, Friday, Feb. 11.

The brig *Eliza Nelson* has arrived here, with Kingston, Jamaica, advices to the 30th ult.

The Ex-Emperor Soulouque had arrived at Kingston from Hayti on a British ship, claiming British protection.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York and Aspinwall, for California via the Horn, put into Kingston on the 26th for coal. She landed fifteen passengers and some stores at Greytown.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

No. 71.—The Board of Commissioners of the County of Knox vs. David C. Wallace. The motion of the counsel for the defendants for a certiorari was granted.

No. 204.—Sampson and Tappan, claimants of the ship Sarah vs. Samuel Welsh, et al. Motion of the counsel of the Appellee to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction, set down for argument on Friday next.

No. —.—The State of Missouri vs. The State of Kentucky. On motion of the complainant, leave was granted to file a bill to equity against Kentucky; and process of subpœna was awarded in the case.

[illegible]

No. 67.—Steamer Peoria, &c., Joseph B. Smith, owner, &c., claimants, vs. Jesse Bennett, master of the propeller Ogdensburg, &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois. Arguments submitted on both sides.

No. 64.—Philo Chamberlain et al., claimants of the propeller Ogdensburg, vs. Ebenezer B. Ward et al., owners of Samuel Ward, and

No. 80.—Ebenezer B. Ward, &c., vs. Philo Chamberlain and others.

The argument of these causes was continued on both sides.

Adjourned to Monday.

Virginia Whig State Convention.

Richmond, Va., Friday, Feb. 11.

The Whig State Convention nominated William F. Wilkes, of Monongalia, for Lieut.-Governor, and Warren Peaston, of Washington, for Attorney-General. John M. Botts made a long speech

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JUSTICE BENEMAN DISCHARGED.—On Thursday morning Justice Beneman, who resides on the north side of the Fourth Ward Police station-house, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, charged with a gross violation of the recently-passed Excise law. The complainant in the case was Officer Flannery, who, it is charged, found the Justice selling liquor without a license. The Justice pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was discharged from custody.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.—A man named Thomas Lyons, who resides at No. 68 Eldridge-street, had a family quarrel with his wife, named Bridget, on Wednesday night, during the course of which the husband struck the wife a severe blow on the head with a heavy poker, inflicting a severe wound. Mr. William Johnson, of No. 100 Chrystie-street, was passing the house at the time, and interfered to prevent further violence. Mr. Johnson was severely injured about the face and head by the infuriated husband, who was finally overpowered and locked up in the Police Court, where he was arraigned before Justice Dowling, charged with assault and battery. The Justice committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BEATING A PROSTITUTE.—A man named James Lyons, who resides at No. 68 Eldridge-street, had a fight for Caroline Brown, a notorious prostitute, who had her room in the same house with Lyons, and knocked down and dragged her out into the street by the hair of the head. Officer Flannery, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested Lyons, who was locked up for the night. Justice Dowling fined the prostitute $10 or 10 days in the Penitentiary.

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THE POLICE DIVISION.—It is the contribution to charity of some active officer that the present police authorities have been most particularly to understand and appreciate. The fact that the Police Board has been occupied during the day on Sunday hours for the purpose of considering the application of Police Captain Brown, of the Eighth Ward, for the position of Chief of Police, and that Mr. Brown has been for the past week in the office of the Police Board, has caused the Police Commissioners to be overrun with applications for office, and has kept the Board from the transaction of the business for which it was created. Mr. Brown, however, has been relieved of the pressure which has been brought to bear upon him, and will be able to attend to the duties of his office to-day.

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Sleeper's Bowling Alleys—Two of the handsomest and best appointed alleys in the country. Open every day and evening. Parties desiring to secure alleys can do so by addressing the proprietor, No. 18 Bleecker-st. All the premises of these establishments are in entire accordance with the requirements of the most refined taste.

L. M. HYMEN & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

Fredericks & Co., No. 1,000 Broadway, Have a large assortment of Ladies' Fine Furs, Sable Sets, Victorines, Muffs, Collarettes, Gents' Fur Coats, Robes, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

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THE MISTRESS OF HEALTH—Dyspepsia.—Nine hundred cases out of every thousand are dyspepsia. Dyspepsia gives rise to many diseases, and often to a complaint of the worst character. Dyspepsia is the mistress of health. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the doctor. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the undertaker. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the grave. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the poor-house. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the lunatic asylum. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the prison. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the gallows. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the devil. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the universe. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole human family. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole animal creation. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole vegetable kingdom. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole mineral kingdom. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole solar system. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole planetary system. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole stellar system. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole sidereal system. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole universe. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole creation. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Christian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole heathen world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Mohammedan world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Jewish world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Pagan world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Turkish world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Persian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Chinese world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Japanese world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Indian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Australian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole African world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole American world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole European world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Asiatic world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Arctic world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Antarctic world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Polynesian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Micronesian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Melanesian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Malay world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Negro world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Hottentot world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Kaffir world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Hindoo world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Cossack world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Tartar world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Laplander world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Esquimaux world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Greenlander world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Icelander world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Norwegian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Swedish world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Danish world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Dutch world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Belgian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole French world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Spanish world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Portuguese world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Italian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Swiss world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole German world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Austrian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Prussian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Russian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Polish world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Hungarian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Bohemian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Moravian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Slavonian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Wallachian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Moldavian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Servian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Bulgarian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Albanian world. Dyspepsia is the mistress of the whole Greek

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to one child; is a good cook and manager; best of city references. Address M. S., box 30, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, position as housekeeper in gentleman's family; is a good cook and manager; best of city references. Address M. W., box 30, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, position as housekeeper in gentleman's family; is a good cook and manager; best of city references. Address M. W., box 30, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO HAS a good knowledge of the grocery business, position as manager or salesman in a grocery store; has had experience in the above line; can give best of references. Address Box 1,790 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR OR CARETAKER of apartment house or factory; can furnish best of references; is a good mechanic and can make any repairs necessary. Address Box 1,790 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER; IS A graduate of Packard's Business College; has had 3 years' experience; can furnish best of references. Address Box 1,790 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAUFFEUR BY A young man who

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., WILL SELL
HENRY H. LANES & CO. WILL SELL
DANIEL B. DOYLE'S SONS
DANIEL B. DOYLE, Auctioneer.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., WILL SELL
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Gloomy Quarantine—Bill Reported—The Tredwell Property, Upon the Block as Re Habendi—Land and the Board Cooked—No Wrangling at the Medical Case—No Village Shackle to be Taken for Bank Securities—The Roof Bounds Yet—Progress on the Registry Bounds—An Interruptible Governor, &c., &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

This morning, Mr. CRESWELL, of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the removal of Quarantine. Mr. CRESWELL (Democrat) stated that while he had concurred in the report, he heartily dissented from the bill reported, and in Committee of the Whole, should move sundry amendments, which he deemed necessary to make it safe, just, or prudent. I understand that the bill is a much modified edition of the one which, being introduced by Mr. CRESWELL, was sent to the Committee on Commerce some weeks ago. It has received some improvement under a good deal of blustering and polishing to make it more fit visits of those who intend to operate under it. By which, I have no reference whatever to the labors of the Commissioners lately appointed. Those gentlemen were all men of the highest standing and men of undoubted incorruptibility. By the way, one of them—Ex-Governor HOUSTON—is still in Wisconsin, and has not sent in his acceptance. Whether he will not is yet to be seen. The bill in its first section authorizes the Quarantine Commissioners to locate and construct a Quarantine establishment below the Narrows, on New-Jersey land if they cannot get it, or on land in New-York State, that can be obtained by purchase or otherwise, but not to be located on either Long Island or Staten Island. Under the "or otherwise" the Commissioners may take Coney Island if they can get it. When you consider that the prevailing winds below the Narrows give full five miles of clear water to the leeward of Castleton, and only two miles to the leeward of Coney Island, before the infection strikes a thickly-settled population, it is pretty evident that neither New-York nor Kings County men could vote for any such provision as that. If New-York is endangered by the presence of infection at Castleton it would be in far greater danger with it at Coney Island; for once lodged in Bath, two miles off from Coney Island, it has a clean sweep over a thickly-settled country all the way to Brooklyn, and the same day of course to New-York.

The second section enables the Commissioners to construct below the Narrows *such land as may by them or the Governor be deemed necessary.* With a bankrupt treasury, it would seem to be wise to not deem some stakes beyond which the Commissioners and the Governor, even if they were four Angel Gabriels in disguise, might not go in their expenditures for constructing an island. Half a million—even a million might be cheap; but to let them construct at any price, strikes me as a larger liberty than a people, not dead in love with taxes, ought to give to the hellest quartette in the State.

Section 4 enables the Commissioners to pay for the right and privilege of establishing Quarantine within the limits of New-Jersey such consideration as *the Governor of this State shall approve of.* Nobody will object to that. Let the Secret Service fund be a liberal one. If Jersey will part with her jewel in consideration of the whole amount to be appropriated in the bill, let her take it and welcome. And if she is not famous she probably will; for by her own law of March 12, 1846, she has already vested jurisdiction over Sandy Hook in the United States for "military and public purposes." Let me quote the statute of New-Jersey:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the jurisdiction in and over that portion of Sandy Hook, in the County of Monmouth, owned by the United States, lying north of an east and west line through the mouth of Young's Creek at low water, and extending across the island or Cape of Sandy Hook from shore to shore, and bounded on all sides by the sea and Sandy Hook bay, be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the said United States for military purposes; and the said United States shall retain jurisdiction so long as the said tract shall be applied to the military or *public purposes* of said United States, and no longer."

Now, all that New-York is really compelled to have on Sandy Hook is United States warehouses for the reception of dutiable goods, where, when infected, they may be placed from on board infected vessels. And if the United States grants that privilege to New-York, Jersey's mouth is shut. Prudent and economical as she is, when she reflects that she can't help herself, will she refuse the "just consideration?" Lose her Hook and her consideration, too?

SEC. 3. The title to the entire Quarantine property is to be by the Commissioners of Emigration conveyed to the people of the State, whenever the Quarantine Commissioners require it and the Governor approves. So that if the bill passes, the Commissioners of Emigration may be unhoused, and their patients at Castleton kicked into the street the day after!

SEC. 6. Appropriates $200,000 for the purposes of the act.

The mill and an eighth tax for General Purposes would easily afford this amount without detriment to other great State interests. The Commissioners did not ask for so much, but the amount will be cheap if Quarantine can be removed decently by means of it. The bill reported by Mr. CRESWELL, however, repeals all the carefully drawn provisos of the existing law—the offspring of Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S best consideration,—and leaves the expenditure of the whole to the pure and incorruptible Commissioners and the Governor.

SEC. 7 says the Commissioners shall sell, before the 1st of June, 1860, at public auction, all the Quarantine property on Staten Island, and in such manner and form, and on such terms and conditions as shall be provided by the Governor.

Whether, at that time, there is any other place to go to or not, Staten Island must be gratified, at all hazards. Prudence and humanity would suggest that there be some other spot ready to go to, before selling out the old one, but that would not suit the gentle-hearted Sepoys. The existing law carefully provides that this property, when sold, shall be divided into small lots; but that course would prevent somebody from making a handsome speculation in real estate, hence the whole is repealed.

SEC. 11. The anchorage for vessels infected with yellow fever shall be in the Lower Bay, and at all times three miles from any land of the State of New-York. This is right. The anchorage ought to be below the Narrows; but won't three miles end every man to the Jersey territory? The great difficulty of lightering in the Lower Bay all know, but there is no way of avoiding it, unless Sandy Hook is ceded and a breakwater built off the point.

SEC. 17. After June 15th next no person known to be sick with yellow-fever, and no other person other than the officers and employés of the Quarantine establishment, who, within seven days preceding, has been exposed, in a vessel or hospital to the same, shall be taken or received in, or permitted to enter or remain in or upon the grounds of the present Quarantine establishment in the town of Castleton.

And if after the 15th of June any one of the hundreds of first-class passengers by the Havana, Charleston and Aspwin steamers is taken into Castleton, he shall be hustled into the river, and the new fireproof hospitals go up in a gunpowder explosion. The humanity of this provision, which consigns the sick and the well after that date to hulks, must commend itself to your readers. Whether hulks are ready or not, out the dear must go, and out the exposed must stay.

SEC. 19. Enables the Commissioners, by an expenditure of anything under fifty thousand dollars, to provide temporary accommodations for persons sick or exposed to be sick with yellow fever—which means hulks. But where will they buy the dead? Bagging will go up henceforth.

The gentlemen on the Committee of Commerce who unite in reporting this eminently just, wise, prudent and careful bill are Messrs. CRESWELL (Democrat,) of Staten Island; SHAW, (Republican,) of New-York, CRANNELL, (Republican,) of Seneca, and LOCKMAN, (Republican,) of Allegany. So you see that though the child of Richmond, it is nursed and fostered by a Republican majority. A leading scandal says that even the Governor is in favor of R—Robson, which so often has been sought luring heretofore, alleges that "the old man" is in favor of it. For my part, believing it to be a lesson not to permit pure commissioners to do what they choose, and thieving speculators—if there are any such fellows still extant, if they are smart enough to get to the windward of the pure commissioners—to steal to their hearts' content; and moreover as not to remove Quarantine away from Staten Island, but to no where in particular,—I have great hopes that if the House, violating its instincts, should pass it, that the Governor will veto it as a measure about which the lobby has been altogether too busy. If it passes I suppose for it the patriotic and responsible committee of Messrs. [illegible] will be in the Senate. Acting it would not hurt it materially.

However, of the Committee on Banks, who reported against amending the Banking law as to allow banks to issue small bills, and against repealing the Safety Fund law, Mr. DAVIS moved the bill recommitted, and instead it was sent on the breath of half a dozen caustic speeches to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Common Schools Committee, reported against returning to the Town Superintendent system.

Messrs. ANDREWS and Mr. CRANNELL urged a reconsideration, and carried it against Messrs. WARHORN, HOPPOCK and others.

Mr. ANDREWS reported against amending the Central Park act, and the report was agreed to. A number of new bills were noticed, among them one [illegible]; Mr. WILSON, relative to Brooklyn Ferries; [illegible], relative to land damaged in Yonkers; [illegible], to incorporate the New-York Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], to enlarge the powers of [illegible] Company; [illegible], to enlarge the powers of the Mechanics' Institute; [illegible], to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute; [illegible], to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute; [illegible], to incorporate